THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY
OFFICE, 70 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Remitted by Mail (per year) $10 00
☞ Communications designed for publication should addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to
THE COMMERCIAL PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE
CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE,
AND VALUABLE READING
FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 Issues) $2 00
In Clubs of Twenty 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order for ONE COPY, *no subscription from these terms to be deviated from.*
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to the
COMMERCIAL PITTSBURGH.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1869. NO. 228.

LOCAL NOTICES.

A Cheap Way

Of going to Saratoga Springs, by going to FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market street, where you can procure the water direct from the Springs, received fresh every week, and sold at a slight advance above cost. Remember the place—84 Market street.

Valuable City Property at Auction.

We would invite the attention of our readers to the sale of that valuable property, corner of Ninteenth and Railroad streets, (old Fifth Ward) on next Saturday, June 12, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., on the premises. Full particulars by calling on, or see advertisement on 3d page.
H. B. SMITHSON & Co.

Pure White Lead and Oils

Can be purchased cheapest at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, than at any other place in the city. Remember the place, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. tf

Butcher's Dead Shot

For Bed Bugs.
Butcher's Lightning Fly Killer.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Positive Sale of Fine American and Imported Gold and Silver Watches.

At the Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth avenue, on this Tuesday evening, at 7, and continuing on Wednesday at 10 A. M., and 2 and 7 P. M., will be sold without any reserve whatever, a large and fine assortment of gold and silver imported and American watches. Goods on exhibition to-day. H. B. Smithson & Co., Auctioneers.

Gorham Manufacturing Company.

Trade Mark for Sterling. Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO

Gorham Manufacturing Company,
Providence, R. I.
STERLING SILVER WARE.
and
NICKEL SILVER PLATED WARE.
Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers every where.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Indian Policy of the Administration.

The Orders Issued to the Unpaid Commission—Cause of the Kansas Troubles—A Republican Triumph—Affairs in Georgia—Ministers Soon to Depart for Europe—The President's Summer Tour.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1869.

Grant's Indian Policy.

The President's order to the unpaid commission of ten and Commissioner Parker's letter to his new superintendents, which sent by the Associated Press, very clearly indicate the Indian policy of this administration. The President says he wants the Indians "located on all legal rights and stimulated to become industrious citizens in permanent homes," while the Commissioner desires them "located on reservations, brought into civilized habits, treated with kindness and honesty, dealt with fairly, and justly prepared for inevitable change to pursuits more congenial to a civilized state, and secured in the peace which all good wish to see established." The commissions to the unpaid Commissioners were to-day issued by the President, and Gen. Parker is rapidly sending out letters to his new superintendents and agents. Most of the army officers detailed have willingly accepted their work. Where one was found who did not seem inclined to carry out the President's views heartily, he was set aside by Gen. Parker for some one more in sympathy with the new policy, it being the Commissioner's purpose to get men on whom he can rely implicitly. The Central and Northern Superintendencies, comprising Nebraska, Kansas and part of Indian territory, are to be put entirely under the Quakers. Their action confirmed by the Senate are getting to work, and all civilian agents in this section will soon be removed, and their places will be filled by Quakers yet to be appointed. Everywhere else throughout the Indian country, army officers are to be put on duty, so that in the end there will be about twenty Quaker agents and superintendents, and about sixty military officials. Not a man of the old stock is to be left, and the close of summer will see an entirely new order of things wherever Indians reside. Gen. Parker has completed his Indian purchases, doing in two or three weeks what his predecessors have commonly occupied two or three months in doing. He got a better quality of goods at much lower prices than have ever before been bought for the Indians. He has already had much help from the Christian Commission, and will have their constant aid and co-operation in his labors. The Bureau is satisfied that the incipient troubles in Kansas grow out of the hostility of the old Indian ring to the new Quaker policy being tried in that section, and expects like troubles for a few weeks in other parts of the country occupied by Quakers.

A Republican Triumph.

The election here to-day has resulted in giving the city to the Republicans by over two thousand majority on the general ticket, and they have probably carried every one of the wards in common and aldermen—certainly all but one. There has been a good deal of disturbance in some parts of the city, and the police near the houses of ex-Secretary Stanton and Senator Sherman. Negroes who were opposed to a colored man who voted the citizens' ticket brought on a row, in which there was a sharp fight between the negroes and police, all of whom are Republicans. The Chief of Police was considerably bruised with clubs and stones, and a number of policemen were also injured. One negro was shot dead and two or three others were wounded. The police are on the streets in full force this evening, and things are comparatively quiet. Twenty or twenty-five persons have been more or less injured during the day. The Democrats in some of the wards let the election go by default.

Georgia Affairs.

The President is trying hard to find out what he had better do in Georgia. He has been for some days investigating the case of Rev. H. Turner, recently made Postmaster at Macon. This person is a man of some ability, but Republicans from all parts of the State represent him as a man entirely unfit for any official position, and the probabilities are that he will soon be removed. The Attorney General has been asked for his opinion on the legal status of Georgia under the reconstruction acts.

Home on a Visit.

Rev. M. J. Cramer, our consul at Leipsic, is home on three months leave of absence. He is a brother-in-law of the President, and is stopping with him at the Executive Mansion. He is going over the Pacific railroad to make some examinations in the interest of Germans anxious to emigrate to this country.

Departure of Ministers.

Russell Jones, recently appointed Minister to Belgium, vice Sanford resigned, has received his papers and leaves for Europe on the 26th inst. Gen. Andrews, of Minnesota, appointed and confirmed to Copenhagen, has been transferred to the more important post of Stockholm, and also goes abroad the last of this month. The new Minister to Copenhagen has not yet been appointed.

Visit to West Point.

The President and family leave on Wednesday for West Point, and a small party leaves on the following day for Minnesota. The President does not expect to be in Washington much of the time for the next six weeks, but does not say where he will be.

Third Colored Man in the Theater.

Mayor Bowen has not yet signed the act of City Councils giving negroes the right to a seat in any part of the theaters, and two negroes who applied this evening for admission to dress circle seats were refused tickets. The act will be contested by the proprietors of the theater it is signed.

Vinnie Reams.

With her mother and friends, sailed to-day for Europe. She goes to Rome to outher statue of Lincoln.

Appointment Settled.

The case of Col. Kelly, Internal Revenue Collector for the Seventh Kentucky District, may be considered settled, as the President to-day said he would not remove him. Parties interested left for home to-night.

Personal.

Hon. Benjamin Eggleston is among the arrivals here to-day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1869.

RULES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The following executive order has been made:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 3.

A commission of citizens having been appointed by the President under the authority of the law in the matter of the Indian affairs, consisting of W. Welsh, of Philadelphia; John S. Farwell, of Chicago; Robert Hare, of Philadelphia; E. W. Campbell, of St. Louis; W. E. Dodge, of New York; E. S. Tobey, of Boston, F. R. Brunot, of Pittsburgh; Nathan Bishop, of New York, and H. Lane, of Indiana, the following regulations until further directions, control the action of said Commission and of the Secretary of Indian affairs in matters coming under their joint supervision:

1st. The Commission will make its own organization and employ its own clerks as assistance, keeping its necessary expenses of transportation, subsistence and other like when actually engaged in said service within the amount appropriated by Congress for the same.

2d. The Commission shall be furnished with full opportunity to inspect the records of the Indian offices, and obtain full information as to the conduct of affairs therefore.

3d. They shall have full power to inspect, in person or by sub-committee, the various Indian superintendencies and agencies in the Indian country, to be present at the payment of annuities and consultations and councils with the Indians, and when on the ground to advise the superintendents and agents in the performance of their duties.

4th. They are authorized to be present, in person or by sub-committee, at the purchase of goods for the Indian purposes, and inspect the said purchases, advising with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in regard thereto.

5th. Whenever they shall deem it necessary or advisable that the instructions of the superintendents or agents be changed or modified, they will communicate such through the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior, and in a like manner their advice as to changes in the modes of purchasing goods or conducting the affairs of the Indian Bureau proper. Complaints against superintendents, agents or other officers will in the same manner be forwarded to the Indian Bureau or Department of the interior for action.

6th. The Commission will, at the Board meeting, determine upon the recommendations to be made as to the plans of civilization or dealing with the Indians, and submit the same for action in the manner above indicated, and all plans involving the expenditure of public money will be acted upon by the Executive or Secretary of the Interior before the expenditure is made under the same.

7th. The usual mode of accounting with the Treasury cannot be changed, and all expenditures therefor must be subject to the approvals required by law and by the regulations of the Treasury Department, and all vouchers must conform to the same laws and requirements and pass through the ordinary channel.

8th. All the officers of the Government connected with the Indian service are enjoined to afford every facility and opportunity to said Commissioners and their sub-committees in the performance of their duties, and to give the most respectful heed to their advice within the limits of such other positive instructions from their superiors; to allow such committee full access to their records and accounts, and to co-operate with them in the most earnest manner to the extent of their proper powers in the general work of civilizing the Indians, protecting them in their legal rights, and regulating them to become industrious citizens in permanent homes, instead of following a roving, savage life.

9th. The Commission will keep such records or minutes of their proceedings as may be necessary to afford evidence of their action, and provide for the manner in which their communications with and their advice to the Government shall be made and authenticated.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

INSTRUCTIONS TO OFFICERS.

Commissioner Parker instructs army officers assigned to duty as Indian Agents and Superintendents as follows:

If being the wish of the Government of the United States to collect the Indians and locate them in permanent abodes upon reservations, and reasonable appropriations having been made to assist them in sustaining themselves after such location by the pursuits of civilized life, you are specially required to devote your best endeavors in co-operating to advance this humane and wise policy; hence you will use every means to inform yourself as fully as possible respecting the condition of the Indians in your Superintendency, and to impress the Indians not upon every favorable opportunity with the views of the Government, and thus prepare them to submit to the inevitable change of life to pursuits more congenial to a civilized state. You will endeavor to keep constantly before their minds the pacific intentions of the Government, and also their confidence by acts of kindness and honesty, and justly dealing with them, thereby securing that peace which all good men desire. Should any Indians refuse to become parties to treaties already negotiated, or hereafter to be negotiated, and persist in waging war against the whites, you will use your influence with the friendly Indians to induce them to remain at peace, and to render all the assistance in their power to the military forces in repressing hostilities. You will also use your influence to induce all Indians who have been driven from their homes by the whites to return to their reservations, and remain thereon in peace. You will also endeavor to induce the Indians to cultivate the soil, and to raise stock, and to this end you will encourage them in every way possible, and will aid them in procuring seeds, stock, agricultural implements, and in the erection of houses. You will also encourage them to send their children to school, and will aid in establishing schools among them, and in securing teachers therefor. You will also encourage them to abandon their barbarous habits, and to adopt habits of industry, and to support themselves by their own labor. You will also encourage them to form habits of temperance, and to prevent the introduction among them of ardent spirits. You will also endeavor to induce them to abandon their tribal relations, and to assimilate with the whites as citizens of the United States. You will also encourage them to engage in such mechanical pursuits as may be suited to their genius, and will aid them in procuring the necessary implements therefor. You will also encourage them to engage in agriculture, and

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1869.

THE satisfaction with which the victory achieved by the COMMERCIAL, in the late Allegheny Conventions, is heralded by the Republican press of the State, is a significant indication of public sentiment. The discomfiture of the rings is hailed with delight, and the Republicans everywhere appear disposed to go and do likewise.

PUBLIC opinion is becoming aroused to the importance of changing the laws of our State relative to the office of State Treasurer and the custody of the public money. That we should have continued so long so loose a practice, now that attention has been called to it, is surprising to every one. Other States, which had this or similar laws, long since changed them; not, however, before experience had taught a severe lesson in large losses and public scandal. The Republican nominating conventions are about to assemble in the several counties, and we hope the question will receive that attention which its importance demands.

HOW SHALL WE NOMINATE?

The next reform in our local politics to be attended to is the manner of making nominations. Probably not half a dozen—we doubt if a single one—of the six hundred delegates who participated in the Conventions of last week, left not convinced of the necessity of a reform. Our nominating conventions, as a general rule, are but mockeries, in nine cases out of ten engineered to cheat the people. After the people have chosen their delegates, political leaders take the Conventions in hand—with what effect we need not undertake to tell those who have had even a moderate experience, inside or outside of Conventions, where nominations have been sharply contested. We would be entirely willing to place our leading politicians on the stand and rest the case on their testimony. What "combinations," what "rings," what "bargains," what "arrangements" have produced our principal nominations within their experience, they could tell better than we can describe. We leave it to them to say if, as a general thing, our Conventions have not been bodies wherein influences predominated which they would not be willing to avow, and cannot be defended on principles of fairness and honor. In this respect we say our nominating Conventions have become organized frauds on the people. It is notorious that for some of our local offices candidates, as a general thing, must expend almost fabulous sums in order to obtain nominations. The streets are generally filled with scandal in this regard for weeks after a Convention has met, until the thing has become absolutely too disgraceful to be longer tolerated. The question is as to a remedy. To go to the bottom of the matter, we would say that what would *produce something like decency* would be a prompt reform *forced* by the mass of our party to any longer support nominations made under the present system. We know that such a disposition very widely exists. Indeed, we doubt if the party can hereafter be brought to sanction nominations ground out by machinery that has become so perfectly odious. The machinery must be abandoned and the system given up wholly and totally. Some plan must be devised for enabling the people themselves to make nominations. We are entirely opposed to having what the people have agreed upon as voted by politicians, or submitted to tribunals where corrupting influences of any kind can be used. We are entirely certain that if some acceptable substitute is not provided by those who have these matters in their hands, the Republican masses will provide one themselves before the time for making nominations again comes round. For ourselves, we believe that what is known as "the Crawford County System" is the best yet devised. Under it the members of the party vote directly for candidates, instead of delegates to meet in Convention—there to be manipulated by the leaders. The objections that have been raised against it are generally of the bugbear order, of city against the country, of overriding the minority, etc. No plan will be free from objection; and we are persuaded that no plan likely to be devised as a substitute would be open to as many objections as the one now in use. The Crawford system, with all that can be said against it, is freest from objections of any that has been brought forward. An inquiry into who are opposed to it will afford pertinent suggestions concerning the patriotism at the bottom of the opposition. It will be observed that the objection that the country would have the power of the city comes from the city leaders. We wonder if the city does not now, whenever it pleases, make the nominations. In fact, the present system is as complete a device for enabling the city politicians to control the Conventions as could be invented; and we undertake to say that this is the precise reason why they cling to it with so much tenacity. That the city would combine against the country, is purely imaginary. Are the city delegates ever found combining against the country, or *vice versa*? Does not the objection lie equally against the present system? The popular vote principle is the only one that is at all fair. There may be some trouble in arranging the details for putting it into operation; but that matter would be by no means insurmountable. It has been done elsewhere, and the plan has worked well. We are aware that it is said that in some counties where it has been in operation for a considerable time, it has fallen into a degree of disfavor—but not, we fancy, to a tithe of the extent of the delegate system. Generally, those who are opposed to the Crawford system after trial, are the disappointed ones—aspirants whom the people do not want and will not have. Such patriots will of course be against any plan that does not place them in the lead, and it is precisely for this reason that any reform here will be resisted.

Without being tenacious as to what shall succeed the present way of making nominations, we unhesitatingly declare for a thorough reform, to the end that the people may make their own nominations, and the whole thing removed from the arena where money and every description of corrupting influences are brought into play. And we conclude what we have at this time to say on the subject with the remark, that we hope and believe that the ticket has been put in the field for the last time by the present system that will command the support of the Republicans of Allegheny.

REPAIRING STREETS.

The recent decision of a majority of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, declaring the act of 23d of March, 1866, authorizing the improvement of Broad street, Philadelphia, to be unconstitutional, is being severely criticised by the press and the bar, and under its operations the repaving of streets in every leading city of the State will become extensively dilatory, if not impossible. Judge SHARSWOOD, in delivering the opinion, holds the doctrine "that after a street is once paved it cannot be repaved, repaired or amended, at the expense of the owners of property abutting upon said street." Under this decision the city of Pittsburgh has been made subject to a reclamation, by every owner of property who has paid for the Nicolson pavement, or been required to pay for enlargement or removal of sewers. This will strike a heavy blow at improvements in every town and city in the Commonwealth. Here, as in Philadelphia, the people, while favoring the substitution of the Nicolson for the miserable cobble stone pavement, are nevertheless determined that the cost of any kind of repavement which adds its full value to the lots abutting on the street repaved or improved, shall not be paid by general taxation, but by the property owners benefited. If the Legislature cannot legally delegate to municipal corporations the power to authorize the repaving of streets at the expense of the property owners benefited, then we need scarcely hope to see another square of Nicolson laid on our streets, as our Courts would be filled with applications for injunctions by those who uniformly set their faces against improvements of all kinds. Judge READ has delivered a very able dissenting opinion, in which he holds that the act alluded to is clearly constitutional, and pretty broadly intimates that it is a great absurdity to argue that the State Legislature, with almost unlimited power—including the power to vacate a street entirely—cannot order it to be repaved at the expense of the owners abutting upon it, although in doing so the value of the identical property may be increased one hundred per cent!

This new decision, upsetting the construction of the laws on the subject as administered for half a century or more, and sustained by the Courts, is well calculated to excite serious apprehensions, and provoke very general dissent. A reargument and rehearing are earnestly demanded in Philadelphia, and the Councils of Pittsburgh will no doubt lend what aid they can in bringing about a reconsideration of the question.

WHAT WILL THE PACIFIC ROAD EFFECT?

The announcement of the rates of freight and fare on the Union and Central Pacific Railroads has set practical men to figuring, and they have discovered that there is a wide difference between what was anticipated by sanguine writers, and what is likely to be realized on the terms fixed by the railroad companies. It has been pretty clearly demonstrated that the wealth of "Ormus and of Ind" will not flow into the lap of Chicago under the present freight schedule, and that even passengers westward from the seaboard States will avail themselves of the lesser rates charged by the gulf steamers and the isthmus. It is the old, stubborn fact, which stares all railroad enterprises in the face, that water carriage has the advantage in cheapness; and this fact railway directors cannot afford to ignore, no matter what length of line they may control, or what privileges and subsidies they may have enjoyed from the nation.

The total distance from New York to San Francisco is three thousand two hundred and thirty-three miles. First class freight pays $213, and the lowest class freight $136 a ton, between the two points. From New York to Omaha, the rates are—first class, $62; lowest class, $31. The passenger rates are—New York to Chicago, $20; Chicago to Omaha, $22; Omaha to Promontory, $81 35; Promontory to Sacramento, $67; Sacramento to San Francisco, river, $3 47—total, $193 82. The above are *gold* rates. Reduced to currency they would be about as follows: San Francisco to Chicago, $247 25; to Cincinnati, $268 70; to Pittsburgh, $261 25; to New York, $272 20. The fare across the continent is double what it should be. First class passengers should be carried for $150, and emigrants for half that sum. The Central Pacific and the Union Pacific were mainly built at the public expense, and ought to be run for the benefit of the people of the United States.

The charges for freight are extraordinarily high—so extravagant as to virtually prohibit the shipment of everything but the barest necessities of life, and will render the cost of these, along the road, enormous. But the *present tariff rates* may be regarded as merely experimental—fixed high enough to render certain at least some reduction. Already the Central Pacific has begun of making special rates for tea and light Asiatic goods, and reducing the passenger fare. There can be no increase, and there *must* be very large reductions before teas, and spices, and other oriental productions are shipped eastward "across the continent." As long as tea can be carried from China to New York by water, at an average of two cents per pound, what reduction in railroad freight, or economy in time, will cause it to be shipped overland? When the managers of the great Pacific lines solve this question, and others affecting the trade of India and China will be submitted.

The opening of our Pacific route will achieve grand results for the country; but, at the present high rates for freight and passengers, it will fall far short of accomplishing what the common judgment of the people has led them to expect. The distance between New York and Canton, via Panama, will be as great as by way of Suez; and American control of the Eastern trade is thus made dependent on that communication which cannot compete, by railroad routes, with the cheaper and more convenient water route. The shortest and cheapest route from our Atlantic ports, for Indian and Chinese trade, is by way of the Suez Canal, taking into consideration the three thousand miles of transportation by the Pacific Railroad, with two reshipments,—the difference in cost having been calculated at three to four dollars, since the former. The encouraging fact remains, however, that the great future of the Pacific road lies in its local business, which will prove an inexhaustible mine of wealth, if worked so as to develop the resources and foster the interests of the immense territory through which it stretches.

THE average monthly balance in the hands of the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania from May, 1868, to May, 1869, was $1,306,629 78, to wit: May, $2,345,927; June, $1,807,637 05; July, $1,084,513 65; August, $1,146,183 70; September, $1,061,142; October, $1,213,567 58; November, $1,012,-925 37; December, $982,711 63; January, $935,729 70; February, $1,458,837 57; March, $1,495,686 99; April, $1,385,194 92. In the debate last winter on the proposition to borrow $500,000 in anticipation of much of the public debt, it was stated that the "unexpended balance" would exceed by a considerable the above average.

Butler County Legislative Nominations.

Some of the Republicans of Butler county are discussing MR. ALEX. LESLIE'S vote in the Legislature on the "Pastor and Polder" question, and while there is no unkind feeling ascertained against him personally, they protest against making the party responsible for his action by returning him to a seat in the Legislature. "An Original Republican," in a communication in last week's *Citizen*, says:

"When a public servant to whose hands has been delegated the trust of carrying out a well defined principle of the Republican party, so far forgets his duty to the people and his party as to betray it, or only to disregard his instructions to curtail the public expenditures but to absolutely vote in favor of a heavy increase of the public burden, our party can not hold responsible any of its party representing the unfaithful agents."

In the same paper Mr. Leslie acknowledges that he voted for the pasting and folding resolution because the old members did, and acknowledges his error as follows:

In voting for this resolution I was governed by the judgment of members in whom I had entire confidence in men of integrity and experience. Again in the middle of the session, a local resolution was introduced to dismiss this additional force. I voted for it as I was requested, and it was defeated in passing it in this shape, this force would have been dismissed. But it was made a joint resolution and the Senate failed to take any action on the resolution. I voted to sustain my own judgment, if I had exercised it, I am satisfied from my observation of the past, that I would have voted against it. Now that thirty-four sober, industrious men can do the work of sixty.

Mr. Leslie is a candidate for renomination, but it is understood that the Republicans of the county intend to send a man to the next Legislature who will not wait until the session is half over before ascertaining what his duty is on questions of principle.

THE Philadelphia *North American* takes what it terms "the vain-glorious boasting of Chicago" to task, more particularly the claim set up by that city that while it is ahead in trade and commerce of any other inland city, it is the competitor of the great seaboard cities. We quote:

Now let us see the relative importance of this "metropolitan" Chicago and this subordinate Philadelphia:

	Chicago.	Philadelphia.
Population	300,000	900,000
Bank Clearings	$13,000,000	$40,000,000
Bank Balances	1,400,000	4,000,000
Sales in 1867	342,182,708	872,097,190

We might make a comparison composed of unquoting statistics of incomes, wealth, manufactures, insurance, railways, banks, colleges, port arrivals, commerce, and the thousand provisions, coal, cattle, etc. But it is not necessary in a case like this, where the West Chicago fails in her claim of precedence, as the Internal Revenue Department statistics show that in 1867 her sales compared thus with those of New Orleans:

New Orleans	$526,785,400
Chicago	342,182,708

IN reply to the question, "where does Japan get her war vessels," a writer in the New York *Herald* makes the following statement: The Japan war vessels are built on the wharf of Messrs. C. Glatz & Zoren, at Dordt, in the Netherlands. The war frigate Kay-Yoo-Mar (lightbringer), built by these gentlemen for the Japanese government through the intercession of the Dutch government of the Netherland Trading Society (a company formed on the same principles as the formerly renowned East India Company, and acting as agents for the government in all shipments to and from the colonies), is one of the finest war vessels of the line I have ever seen. They are building another frigate on the same plan as the Kay-Yoo-Mar, under the supervision of officers of the Dutch Naval Department. Some English ship builders have been doing business with the Japanese government, but only for smaller vessels; but the great men-of-war all with steam power) are built in Holland.

THE problem of women's work recently came before an association in New York under the presidency of Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, and was the occasion of various suggestions which might be useful if the society were to carry them into effect. It was agreed that the sciences of domestic economy should be made a study in all institutions for girls, and that certain practical employments of the family state should be made a part of common school education, especially the art of sewing; that every young woman should be trained to some business by which she could earn an independent livelihood, and to this end suitable out-of-door employment should not be slighted. To the end also that institutions for their training might be established and properly endowed, the society promised to use its best efforts.

MANUFACTURING AND SHOP NOTES.

Facts in Brief and Descriptions at a Glance.

Steel is now largely used in making locomotive boilers and flues, where formerly it was almost exclusively employed in constructing the fire boxes. A concern in this city received an order recently from MESSRS. Baldwin & Co. for one hundred and twenty-five tons of steel plates. These figures, large as they may seem to our readers, in our opinion simply foreshadow the magnitude of this branch of the steel business.

The pan, rollers and necessary castings for a machine for grinding clay, weighing thirteen tons, were cast by one of our foundries last week for a concern in Ohio.

"Scales," generally speaking, have been a sore subject with our iron manufacturers. Scales accumulate on the iron while it is passing through the rolls, and if not removed before the iron is passed through the last time, form cavities which not only detract from its appearance, but in some instances, as for instance in boiler plates, actually weaken them. Scales are now removed from the surface of the iron in the following manner: A series of ordinary three-quarter inch, or inch, gas pipes are arranged in such a manner as to throw several jets of steam upon the bars, or plates on the discharging side of the rolls. The jets are thrown on just before the last pass is made. In this manner the scales are *blown* from the iron, which leaves the rolls with a perfect finish.

Other things being equal, the iron that presents the best appearance will find the readiest sale. A fine lustre is always worth the trouble or cost expended in securing it. Here is one way of obtaining it, however, in the manufacture of hoop-iron that is cheapness itself. After the iron is rolled down to a hand size, and just before it passes through the "plaining ing" rolls, as well as through the finishing rolls, instead of drawing it out upon a metal "standing" substitute for the metal a clean bed of cinders. The moment the hoops touch the metal "standing" they chill in spots. The cinders preserve a uniform heat from end to end of the hoops. The iron treated in this way, owing to the regularity of the heat preserved, is entirely free from the ugly *red crookedness* invariably found at the end of hoop iron run out on metal stand-plates. Formerly this idea was carried out by our sheet manufacturers, who preserved a regularity of heat in the freshly hammered bars by burying them in a trough filled with cinders. It is an idea that may be studied with advantage by our iron men.

The attempt has been made to invent machinery which would perform, at one operation, the work now performed by the squeezer and muck rolls, but thus far without success. A plan termed the Radcliffe process, we believe, has been tried in England. In this process, five or more bars of iron are placed in some convenient manner under a steam hammer, and the whole formed into one large bloom, or six b, which was afterwards cut into convenient lengths and sent to the rolling direct into finished bar, rod and plate iron. One very serious objection found against this method was the fact that the spaces between the bars thus piled became cavities in the welding, which filled with cinder squeezed out from the body of the balls. As a matter of course, it would be impossible to make iron possessing uniform strength by this process. Still another plan proposed was to roll the puddled balls through plain rolls into a slab, say one inch in thickness, which could be sheared into pieces about the size of the muck bars now used, and then it would be ready to "pile" for the heating furnace. This was also a failure. Now another method has been suggested. It is:

The pan, rollers and necessary castings for a machine for grinding clay, weighing thirteen tons, were cast by one of our foundries last week for a concern in Ohio.

"Scales," generally speaking, have been a sore subject with our iron manufacturers. Scales accumulate on the iron while it is passing through the rolls, and if not removed before the iron is passed through the last time, form cavities which not only detract from its appearance, but in some instances, as for instance in boiler plates, actually weaken them. Scales are now removed from the surface of the iron in the following manner: A series of ordinary three-quarter inch, or inch, gas pipes are arranged in such a manner as to throw several jets of steam upon the bars, or plates on the discharging side of the rolls. The jets are thrown on just before the last pass is made. In this manner the scales are *blown* from the iron, which leaves the rolls with a perfect finish.

Other things being equal, the iron that presents the best appearance will find the readiest sale. A fine lustre is always worth the trouble or cost expended in securing it. Here is one way of obtaining it, however, in the manufacture of hoop-iron that is cheapness itself. After the iron is rolled down to a hand size, and just before it passes through the "plaining ing" rolls, as well as through the finishing rolls, instead of drawing it out upon a metal "standing" substitute for the metal a clean bed of cinders. The moment the hoops touch the metal "standing" they chill in spots. The cinders preserve a uniform heat from end to end of the hoops. The iron treated in this way, owing to the regularity of the heat preserved, is entirely free from the ugly *red crookedness* invariably found at the end of hoop iron run out on metal stand-plates. Formerly this idea was carried out by our sheet manufacturers, who preserved a regularity of heat in the freshly hammered bars by burying them in a trough filled with cinders. It is an idea that may be studied with advantage by our iron men.

The attempt has been made to invent machinery which would perform, at one operation, the work now performed by the squeezer and muck rolls, but thus far without success. A plan termed the Radcliffe process, we believe, has been tried in England. In this process, five or more bars of iron are placed in some convenient manner under a steam hammer, and the whole formed into one large bloom, or six b, which was afterwards cut into convenient lengths and sent to the rolling direct into finished bar, rod and plate iron. One very serious objection found against this method was the fact that the spaces between the bars thus piled became cavities in the welding, which filled with cinder squeezed out from the body of the balls. As a matter of course, it would be impossible to make iron possessing uniform strength by this process. Still another plan proposed was to roll the puddled balls through plain rolls into a slab, say one inch in thickness, which could be sheared into pieces about the size of the muck bars now used, and then it would be ready to "pile" for the heating furnace. This was also a failure. Now another method has been suggested. It is:

2. The death of these heroes proclaims the odiousness of treason.

"Treason is the worst of crimes. It is indeed a fearful catalogue of sins which the falsehood, perjury, robbery, arson, and if there be any other crimes or any worse, theseallso. Treason aims a blow at the life of the country. Treason essays to overthrow all the institutions of a country. Treason, civil war, is the sum of all villainies. Treason, like a huge giant, stalks across the fields of commerce, converts the implements of husbandry into weapons of war, arrests the progress of education, and blots out religion in her peaceful and purifying work. Treason fills a nation with harm, bringing bankruptcy on its treasury and poverty on its people. Treason, if willowed out of control, continued, drenches a land with blood, thrusts multitudes of its flower and strength into untimely graves, and fills it with widows and orphans. No national calamity is to be so much dreaded. Pestilence, famine, a forged war, glutted markets, commercial crises, reckless speculation, one or the other, or all combined are not to be compared to treason in their power of wide-spread mischief. It is imaginations, to say the least, although not a success. Its failure, however, is not owing so much to a wrong principle as to purely technical details. We will observe the future operations of the machine, and when it is perfected, will present the result to our readers.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Jean Dolifus, the great manufacturer of Mulhausen, France, has given three millions francs as a fund for sick and infirm workingmen, and to educate poor children. The population of the town is only about 30,000, so that this sum will be a very important benefit.

George Hunnewell is the oldest prisoner in the Charlestown, Mass., State Prison. On Tuesday while the workmen were engaged in putting up the new cells, he requested that he might do them at work there and asked to be allowed to go up and look off. His request was granted, and he was furnished with an opera glass and made the ascent. It was the first time in twenty-one years. He turned his glass towards his old home in Cambridge. "It is all changed," was his only comment.

Paris trades to the figure of 5,000,000,000 francs a year, gives employment to 600,000 working people, and pays 2,000,000,000 francs in wages. There are 4,000 goldsmiths in Paris, who annually dispose of 300,000,000 francs worth, &c., and the slightest political agitation affects all this people and all this wealth.

Dr. Organ says "hell is full of dyspeptics, and dyspeptics are full of hell. When good Christians learn that there is an intimate relation and sympathy existing between the nervous surface of a man's stomach and his soul, they will take more care of their stomachs, and by so doing they may improve men rapidly. In many of the Christian graces—virtue and patience for instance."

Oregon mourned last winter over the lack of snow. It was predicted that the rivers would be low, navigation could not be opened, and navigation would be impossible. These fears have been justified, and there is hardly any water in the rivers. But even in this state of affairs there is a compensation. The bars of the Oregon papers calls attention to the fact that river mining will be easier and more profitable than for many years past.

The enormous growth of our intercourse with Europe is well evidenced by the increased number of letters sent abroad. The excess this year over the figures of 1868 is upwards of half a million, gaining from the overcrowded state of all outward bound steamers, the number bids fair to increase in a still greater ratio.

Three millions of stock has been subscribed and paid in for the construction of the St. Louis bridge across the Mississippi, and active work commenced.

"IT," said Gen. Butler the other day of Secretary Boutwell, "I know anything of the Secretary—and I've had intimate knowledge of the man for thirty years—I can say safely that if the Wall street people think they can change him in any policy he has taken and about which he has thoroughly informed himself, and made up a deliberate judgment, they are very much mistaken, or I am."

A queer story is told of Randall Sylvester, of Freedom, a man thirty-two years old, who has laid in bed for fifteen years, cannot speak above a whisper, and is a mere skeleton. He dreamed one night how to make a violin, although he could not even move, and he was supplied with limbs in the rough, and such tools as he could use while lying on his back, and dug it out with an apple corer. The instrument is very beautiful, ornamented with shells resembling pearls, and the tone is very fine. It is composed of ninety-two pieces, and appears like one piece till examined closely.

It is reported that a Hong Kong *Herald* has the following: "A dreadful report was current in this village yesterday that a mad dog had bitten two children—a boy of seven years and a girl of eleven—in the hills of Milford, in this county, and that the parents, whose names we did not learn, were informed by attending physicians that the only possible way for the children to escape the agonies of *rabies* would be to take their lives. Incredible as it may seem they administered an opiate to the boy and bled him to death, and the girl was smothered in a feather bed. There seems to be no doubt of this, as it is well attested.

The Boston *Traveller* says that up to June 1st two hundred more vessels arrived from foreign ports than in the same time last year. Those vessels have brought very large valuable cargoes, and our warehouses are well filled with the products of every clime. The commerce of Boston may now be said, with truth, to extend to every part of the habitable globe, for latterly we have had large imports from places where before we had but little, such as China, Arabia, Egypt and Japan.

It is reported that a house in Chicago has sent out an agent to China to contract for fifty thousand Chinese, to be sent over the Pacific Railway. They are to be let out on the Southern plantations, ten times fifty thousand could be used to advantage in developing the limitless resources of the South.

Parents and Teachers.

Rev. A. D. Mayo, in the *Liberal Christian*, writes as follows: The frequent visits of our best people to the public schools would encourage our over-worked teachers, inspire the children, and make the whole machinery run more smoothly. Every mother should personally know the teacher of her child. How many educated mothers invite to their house the woman who spends six hours a day, ten months in a year, in the care of the children! Here is a girl or twenty-five, paid $600 a year to teach and govern a family of fifty children in one crowded, gloomy, unventilated room with nobody to help her. If she gets discouraged, nervous, dyspeptic and half-disgusted, and has far from the angelic proprieties as to discipline a group of little rebels with a rattan, what indignation among their friends, what unfaithfulness rhetoric at the street corners, what thunders from the daily press! Our principals and trustees are besieged by a class of parents who never enter a schoolhouse except to make complaints, and who know nothing of what is actually being done inside those gates. The evils of which they complain will only disappear when they are sufficiently interested in the education of their children to aid the discipline of the school in wholly conforming to that of a Christian home.

THE Chicago *Republican*, referring to the absorption of the Fort Wayne by the Pennsylvania Central, and the consequent building of a new line from Pittsburgh to Chicago, says: "Of course, the more through routes Chicago has the better, and the sooner connecting roads become through competing routes the better for public interests." The absorbing is the reverse of this policy, and intended to destroy competition.

DEAD, BUT NOT SILENT, NOT FORGOTTEN.

A Memorial Sermon Preached on Sunday May 30, by Rev. W. D. Howard, of the Second Presbyterian Church.

HEBREWS xi:

He being dead yet speaketh.

This passage is sometimes and thus: "He being dead is yet spoken of." The words in the first instance were used in respect to Abel, the first of our race who yielded his life for a great principle. For his fealty to God in defense of a true spiritual worship, he died. And so he shall never cease to teach mankind, and shall never be forgotten by them. By his death he is ever proclaiming to men the value of principle, the binding obligation of law, the paramount duty of loyalty to God. And men are ever speaking of him as the first martyr, and saying he conquered though he died; his death was preferable to his brother's life; his death though early, and on many accounts inexpressibly sad, was noble, honorable, glorious. So, "he being dead, yet speaketh," and again, "he being dead is yet spoken of."

Abel is the illustrious archetype of all who have died for the right. He yielded up his life, if not in the strict sense, for his country, if not for the defense of a human government, and the maintenance of human laws, yet for what included all these, in defense of divine government and divine law among men. He died because of his loyalty, because his whole soul revolted at rebellion, because he reverenced law, and esteemed *right* superior even to life itself. And was it not for the same reasons that those daring deeds and deep sufferings we to-day propose to call to remembrance yielded their lives, and may we not say in respect to them what the apostle said in respect to the proto-martyr, "they being dead yet speak," or to use the other allowable rendering of the text, "They being dead, are yet spoken of?"

These diverse renderings of our text furnish us a convenient division of our discourse.

I. "They being dead, yet speak."

1 They testify to the majesty of law, the binding obligations of civil constitutions.

Law is sacred. He who violates law, not only does harm to others, but does harm to himself. He raises a storm which will not only break down the house of the neighbors, burying them in the ruins, but which will inurl the same calamities upon himself. Constitutions too are sacred. I have no sympathy with those who, under cover of reverence for the Constitution, will strike a blow at the life of the nation itself. But the Constitution must be regarded as inviolable. It is the broad shield which protects every citizen, and is therefore, the duty of every State and of every individual religiously to observe its provisions. It may be amended, it may be altered, it may even be superseded by some other constitution; but its laws may be changed or repealed, but it must not be trampled upon; unless indeed adherence to the letter, in some terrible emergency, shall destroy the life of the nation which it was intended to preserve.

The law was violated and the Constitution was threatened—we now say not how nor by whom, for there are some things that are so soon as possible to forget—and these noble men, whose graves yesterday we strewed with flowers, and whose deeds to-day we rehearse to call to remembrance, sprang to arms, and, surrounding the endangered Constitution, gave it their precious lives that there I am infinite value in these institutions, and that they should ever be preserved at every cost.

II. They being dead are yet spoken of.

Not only do the living revere and glory shall be spoken of. Their nobledeeds and their great sacrifices shall never be forgotten by a grateful people. Parents shall rehearse to their listening children their deeds of valor; poets shall sing their praises; statesmen shall point to their example, and thus rally those who come after them, whenever the State is endangered; and even the ministers of our holy religion shall speak of what they did and suffered as inspired to save from destruction and destruction our homes and our altars.

1. They shall be spoken of as patriots.

The love of country is one of the noblest passions of the human soul. It has been said by some of the enemies of our holy religion that our blessed Lord does not inculcate the love of country. Like most other objections to christianity it has its foundation in ignorance. The whole life of Christ contradicts the assertion. No one ever loved his country and his people more than Jesus. He confined his extraordinary labors almost entirely to them, and during his life, he limited the labors of his Disciples to the same field. He said of himself, "I am not sent but to the lost sheep of the house of Israel," and he said to them, "Go not into the way of the Gentiles." But go rather to the lost sheep of the house of Israel." And if ever any patriot, before or since, has loved over his country, men's determined purpose of self-destruction should like to hear his name. It is only because he loved all mankind with so intense a love, that he loved his country more than he seems not to have had so special a love for his own land. But he did love it, and has left us in his example and the whole spirit of his religion to do likewise to love ours.

I do not consider patriotism religion, but it approaches it as nearly as any feeling of our nature is not the immediate product of the Holy Spirit. The true patriot rises far above a narrow selfishness. He goes out of himself. He learns to love something else more than he loves himself—to labor, and to live, to suffer, and even to die for his country. This is to rise to as sublimes height man unaided by divine grace is capable of. That the world has been the admiration of the good in all ages of the world, Leonidas, Themistocles, and Horatius Cocles, Regulus, and Scipio, and Cato and Cicero, of Wallace and Bruce, of Hampden and Hyn, of William Tell and William the Silent, of Washington and Abraham Lincoln can never die. They shall be lisped by prattling infancy, shouted by strong lunged youth, and whispered by toothless age till the end of time.

"How sweet and glorious it is to die for one's country.
By all their country's wishes blest!
When spring returns she views their clay cold,
Returns to deck their hallow'd mould.
She the shall dress that sacred bed
Than fancy's feet have ever trod.
By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung.
There honor comes a pilgrim to their tomb
To bless the turf that wraps their clay.
And freedom shall awhile repair,
To dwell a weeping hermit there."

Now if ever men deserved to be spoken of as patriots, the three hundred thousand who laid down their lives in defense of our country are those men. At her call they forsook their peaceful pursuits in every walk of life, for their quiet homes, in many instances their young wives and prattling babes, encountered all the toils, privations and sufferings of the soldier's life, and where the battle raged with hottest fury, and the lead and iron hail fell thickest they were found, and at length they died that their country might live. Forget them! As soon will we forget the blue heavens that bend over us, or the glorious sun who sheds his light upon our path. Cease to speak of them! As soon shall we cease to utter words of affection to our kindred or words of prayer to our Saviour.

2. They shall be spoken of as true heroes.

This is a term often much misused. A hero is something grand, something different from an ordinary man, something approaching a superior being. A hero is full of valor, of magnanimity, of beneficence. A hero in the true sense of the term is one whom God has endowed with power to accomplish great, good, to further the best interests of men—to be a champion of liberty, a champion of truth, a champion of goodness. A true hero is one who lives for others and not for himself—who makes sacrifices for others—who is willing to do the good of his fellows his time, his talents, his possessions, and, if needs be, his life.

"All may be heroes." "The man who rules his spirit," saith the voice which spoke of yore, "is greater than a man who takes a city." Hence it surely follows, if each might have dominion of himself, and each would govern wisely, and thus show truth, courage, knowledge, power, benevolence, and all the princely soul in private virtues, then each would be a hero, a hero—greater—he will be man in the likeness of his Maker." But if this description be true, what claim to the term have Alexander and Cesar, Genghis Khan and Tamerlane, Solomon and Richard of the Lion Heart, Frederick and Napoleon? These were butchers not heroes. The real heroes of the world are its benefactors—men who have conquered themselves, not other men—men who have sacrificed themselves, not their fellows. It is then the names of many of them shine brightest on the scroll of fame, but many of them are unknown—many of them performed their work in secret and quietly went to their reward—many of them were, and still are, hidden away in the bosom of some retired family, in the midst of some little school, amid the din of a clanging factory, or the rubbish of an editor's sanctum, amid the dusty tomes of some silent library, or in the humble toils of a missionary on the shores of a distant isle, or in the heart of a benighted continent. These are the real heroes—the men and the women who are quietly solving great problems, and working out great revolutions, changing the face of the world, elevating their race to a higher sphere, and making men happier, and making them better, fitting them to fulfil more successfully their earthly mission, and leading them to Jesus who alone can impart to them eternal life.

It is in this sense our dead were heroes. And in this sense shall they be spoken of as such. They were benefactors of their race. When the temple of freedom was threatened by hosts of infatuated incendiaries, they built a wall of human hearts around the endangered structure, and thus they saved it to usand the world though they themselves, alas! perished. They are dead but they are not forgotten, and shall not be. So long as this government remains, so long as a true heart beats in a patriot bosom, so long as courage, unselfishness, and the most stupendous efforts for the good of others has an admirer left among men, these heroes who died for their country shall be spoken of in terms of the profoundest respect, and the loftiest eulogy.

3. They shall be spoken of as martyrs. Country as well as creed, patriotism as well as religion has its martyrs. It is not only in the holy faith that the shedding of blood is necessary. Here we are told that "without the shedding of blood there is no remission." Jesus shed his blood that we might be pardoned sins too are sacred. I have no sympathy with those who, under cover of reverence for the Constitution, will strike a blow at the life of the nation itself. But the Constitution must be regarded as inviolable. It is the broad shield which protects every citizen, and is therefore, the duty of every State and of every individual religiously to observe its provisions. It may be amended, it may be altered, it may even be superseded by some other constitution; but its laws may be changed or repealed, but it must not be trampled upon; unless indeed adherence to the letter, in some terrible emergency, shall destroy the life of the nation which it was intended to preserve.

The law was violated and the Constitution was threatened—we now say not how nor by whom, for there are some things that are so soon as possible to forget—and these noble men, whose graves yesterday we strewed with flowers, and whose deeds to-day we rehearse to call to remembrance, sprang to arms, and, surrounding the endangered Constitution, gave it their precious lives that there I am infinite value in these institutions, and that they should ever be preserved at every cost.

II. They being dead are yet spoken of.

Not only do the living revere and glory shall be spoken of. Their nobledeeds and their great sacrifices shall never be forgotten by a grateful people. Parents shall rehearse to their listening children their deeds of valor; poets shall sing their praises; statesmen shall point to their example, and thus rally those who come after them, whenever the State is endangered; and even the ministers of our holy religion shall speak of what they did and suffered as inspired to save from destruction and destruction our homes and our altars.

1. They shall be spoken of as patriots.

The love of country is one of the noblest passions of the human soul. It has been said by some of the enemies of our holy religion that our blessed Lord does not inculcate the love of country. Like most other objections to christianity it has its foundation in ignorance. The whole life of Christ contradicts the assertion. No one ever loved his country and his people more than Jesus. He confined his extraordinary labors almost entirely to them, and during his life, he limited the labors of his Disciples to the same field. He said of himself, "I am not sent but to the lost sheep of the house of Israel," and he said to them, "Go not into the way of the Gentiles." But go rather to the lost sheep of the house of Israel." And if ever any patriot, before or since, has loved over his country, men's determined purpose of self-destruction should like to hear his name. It is only because he loved all mankind with so intense a love, that he loved his country more than he seems not to have had so special a love for his own land. But he did love it, and has left us in his example and the whole spirit of his religion to do likewise to love ours.

I do not consider patriotism religion, but it approaches it as nearly as any feeling of our nature is not the immediate product of the Holy Spirit. The true patriot rises far above a narrow selfishness. He goes out of himself. He learns to love something else more than he loves himself—to labor, and to live, to suffer, and even to die for his country. This is to rise to as sublimes height man unaided by divine grace is capable of. That the world has been the admiration of the good in all ages of the world, Leonidas, Themistocles, and Horatius Cocles, Regulus, and Scipio, and Cato and Cicero, of Wallace and Bruce, of Hampden and Hyn, of William Tell and William the Silent, of Washington and Abraham Lincoln can never die. They shall be lisped by prattling infancy, shouted by strong lunged youth, and whispered by toothless age till the end of time.

"How sweet and glorious it is to die for one's country.
By all their country's wishes blest!
When spring returns she views their clay cold,
Returns to deck their hallow'd mould.
She the shall dress that sacred bed
Than fancy's feet have ever trod.
By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung.
There honor comes a pilgrim to their tomb
To bless the turf that wraps their clay.
And freedom shall awhile repair,
To dwell a weeping hermit there."

Now if ever men deserved to be spoken of as patriots, the three hundred thousand who laid down their lives in defense of our country are those men. At her call they forsook their peaceful pursuits in every walk of life, for their quiet homes, in many instances their young wives and prattling babes, encountered all the toils, privations and sufferings of the soldier's life, and where the battle raged with hottest fury, and the lead and iron hail fell thickest they were found, and at length they died that their country might live. Forget them! As soon will we forget the blue heavens that bend over us, or the glorious sun who sheds his light upon our path. Cease to speak of them! As soon shall we cease to utter words of affection to our kindred or words of prayer to our Saviour.

2. They shall be spoken of as true heroes.

This is a term often much misused. A hero is something grand, something different from an ordinary man, something approaching a superior being. A hero is full of valor, of magnanimity, of beneficence. A hero in the true sense of the term is one whom God has endowed with power to accomplish great, good, to further the best interests of men—to be a champion of liberty, a champion of truth, a champion of goodness. A true hero is one who lives for others and not for himself—who makes sacrifices for others—who is willing to do the good of his fellows his time, his talents, his possessions, and, if needs be, his life.

"All may be heroes." "The man who rules his spirit," saith the voice which spoke of yore, "is greater than a man who takes a city." Hence it surely follows, if each might have dominion of himself, and each would govern wisely, and thus show truth, courage, knowledge, power, benevolence, and all the princely soul in private virtues, then each would be a hero, a hero—greater—he will be man in the likeness of his Maker." But if this description be true, what claim to the term have Alexander and Cesar, Genghis Khan and Tamerlane, Solomon and Richard of the Lion Heart, Frederick and Napoleon? These were butchers not heroes. The real heroes of the world are its benefactors—men who have conquered themselves, not other men—men who have sacrificed themselves, not their fellows. It is then the names of many of them shine brightest on the scroll of fame, but many of them are unknown—many of

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Low est Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale o STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

WE WILL EXCHANGE ALL KINDS OF GOVERN MENT BONDS,

FREE OF CHARGE.

This gives the holder absolute security against theft, loss or destruction.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS.

Holders of Coupon Bonds,

5-20s of 1862,

Can realize a handsome profit by exchanging them for Registered Bonds.

ATER ISSUES CONVERTED ON FA VORABLE TERMS.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 7, 1869.

The local money market is regarded in a comfortable condition for borrowers, who are supplied at about the rates which have been common for the past month. Loans made at 12 to 15 ₰ cent, are exceptionally high, and paper sold at these figures is not first class. In New York the bank statement has surprised everybody on account of its unfavorable character. The Boston edition of the New York *Herald* says: The salient feature is a loss in legal tenders of over four and a half million of dollars, which is a rather unusual movement in the currency at this season of the year. Various reasons are assigned, but without giving any satisfactory explanation of the decrease. The Western papers report a little better demand for money in their chief cities, but not enough to call for large shipments. The receipts for internal revenue taxes, as well as the sale of two millions of government gold, are also suspected; but while these causes have contributed to withdraw some of the legal tenders it is well known that payment in both instances may and has been generally made in national bank notes. The true explanation probably lies in the speculative movements of the cliques in the stock market, where a severe struggle is in progress between the bulls and bears. It is intimated that the latter have intentionally tied up currency sufficient to assist their operations. The deposits have also fallen off to the extent of four millions—a sequence of the previous stock movements. The specie increase is flattering, despite the foreign exports of the precious metals, and is of course attributable to the government gold sales. The falling off in the excess beyond the legal reserves is over two and a quarter millions.

—It is said the currency balance in the government treasury is now about twenty-three millions which induces a feeling that Mr. Boutwell will increase his purchases of bonds. A considerable part of this balance consists of legal tender notes which have been withdrawn from circulation in order that they might be destroyed, as they bear the indorsement that they are "exchangeable for United States six per cent. twenty year bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years." Between five and six hundred thousand dollars of these notes have been forwarded each week, for two or three months past, from New York to Washington. These notes, when destroyed, will be replaced by the new issue, which it is expected will be ready for circulation about the first proximo.

—Government bonds were firm, and maintained the advance of Saturday in the face of a tight seven per cent. money market.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	122½	122½	122½
1862 5-20's	122½	122½	122½
1864 5-20's	117½	117½	117½
1865 5-20's, old	117½	117½	117½
1865 5-20's, new	120	120	120
1867 5-20's	117½	117½	117½
1868	119½	119½	119½
10-40's	108½	108½	108½
Gold	138½	138½	138½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

June 5, June 7. Adv. Dec.

Gold	138½	138½	½
U. S. 6's, 1881	122½	122½	...
U. S. 5-20's, 1862	122½	122½	...
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	117½	117½	...
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	117½	117½	...
U. S. 5-20's, 1867	119½	119½	...
U. S. 5-20's, Jan.-July, 1865, 119½	119½	...	
U. S. 5-20's, Jan.-July, 1868, 119½	119½	...	
U. S. 5-20's, Jan.-July, 1868, 119½	119½	...	
U. S. 10-40's	108½	108½	...

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

June 7, 1869.	10 00	10 55	12 30	1 35	4 00
	A M	A M	A M	A M	P M
New York Central	191½	192	191½	191½	192
Hudson River			127½		
Harlem			129		
Reading	98½	99½	98½	99	98½
Michigan Central			135		
Michigan Southern	114	114½	113	113½	113½
Illinois Central			144½		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	97½	98	96½	97	97½
Fort Wayne	127½	127½	126½	127	127
Chicago and Northwestern	92½	93	92	92½	92½
do preferred	108½	108½	107½	108	108
Cleveland and Toledo			120½		
Rock Island	120½	120½	119½	119½	119½
Toledo and Wabash			74		
Toledo and Wabash, pref			85½		
Chicago and Alton			135½		
St. Paul			76		
St. Paul, preferred			87½		
Ohio and Mississippi	34	34½	33½	33½	33½
Pacific Mail	41½	41½	41	41	41
Western Union Telegraph	41	41½	41	41	41
Adams Express	69	69½	68½	68½	68½
Merchants Union Express	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½
American M. U. Express	23½	23½	23	23	23
Wells, Fargo & Co	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
United States Express	68½	68½	67	67	67

—The Sunday edition of the New York *Herald* thus notices the stock market of Saturday: The stock market was less animated, in consequence of the absence of many prominent operators at the Jerome Park races. The struggle in the features of the railway list which have attracted so much attention during the week has not ceased. The bears pursued their policy of fighting the elasticity of the market, but the fluctuations were not so marked as on previous days. Rock Island declined to 120½ on the unfavorable character of its annual report, and 120½ on the appearance of the bank statement. The day was divided into two periods: One of depression in the forenoon, followed by a reaction at the last board; another of depression in the afternoon following the publication of the bank statement, which was, in turn, followed by a reaction. The attack on Rock Island was accompanied by a report that the company would, if they had not already done so, issue more stock to provide the money called for in the annual report. Michigan Southern was forced to 113¾, thence reacted to 115, thence declined to 113¾, and closed at 114. The Vanderbilt party were not particularly active in the stock to-day. They seem to be willing that the bear clique should break its price or keep it at low figures, until they have made their dispositions for the consolidation between Buffalo and Chicago. The Northwestern stocks were less sensitive to the onslaught today, and the common stock refused to go below 92. New York Central, Hudson River and Harlem were tower and dull. Fort Wayne declined to 127¾, and Illinois Central to 144. Pittsburgh was more steady. Lake Shore ruled with Michigan Southern. The Jersey Central was weak and Morris and Essex strong. Are the Pennsylvania Directors copacetting with both roads?)

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks, Being represented on the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

Hops.

The *Shipping List*, New York, Saturday, 5th inst., reports the receipts of hops from the interior in excess of the demand, and the market continues very dull, only 100 bales of new being shipped to England, but they go forward chiefly or wholly on owners' account; the sales since our last foot up about 150 bales at 50c. The private accounts from Wisconsin state that the crop of that State, for 1869, will not be more than an average one, as the unpicked last season some estimate it only one-fourth as large under the most favorable circumstances from the growing regions of New York State there is nothing as yet authentic.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 7.—Flour quiet. Wheat a shade better under sales of 12,000 bu white Michigan, regular, at $1 35 and No. 2 Michigan at $1 29. Corn held No. 2 at 90c. Oats firm at 60c for No. 2. Rye dull at 90c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, June 7, 1869.

There was a fair amount of trade doing today in general branches of business. Prices for nearly all kinds of produce are rapidly declining.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—None coming in and market dull and nominal at $2 50@3 50 for common to good and $6@8 ₰ bbl in a retail way for choice extra.

APPLE BUTTER—Market dull at 30c@31 00 ₰ gallon.

BEANS—Dull and nominally $2@2 50 for the best small white.

BUTTER—Receipts liberal but mostly in bad order. The best roll, however, will not command over 23@25c ₰ lb, and very little the latter figure. Common is plenty and dull at prices ranging from 10c to 18c ₰ lb, as to condition.

CIDER—Scarce and firmer for choice packed or selected. Sales of choice at 20c ₰ dozen.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—There is a fair demand and market firm. We quote shoulders at 14c; ribs sides 16½c; clear sides 17½@18c; sugar cured hams 18c, and canvassed 19½@20c; plain hams 17½@17½c; dried beef 21c, and canvassed 21½c; barrelled pork $30 ₰ bbl. Lard in tierces 18½@19½c, and in kegs 20@22½c ₰ lb.

LARD OIL—Market steady. Extra No. 1 $1 50 and No. 2 at $1 20 ₰ gallon.

HOMINY—Market dull at $5 @5 25 ₰ bbl.

LIME—We quote Cumberland lime at $2 50 ₰ bbl, and white lime at $1 75 ₰ bbl.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Sales by the gallon jug at $1 25@1 50.

CHEESE—Sales of Western Reserve at 16@17c; Ohio Factory 18c; Pennsylvania, New York or Goshen at 20@22c and Sweitzer at 19@19½c ₰ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Market dull; sales of peaches at 13@16c for quarters; 16c for sliced, and 17@18c for halves. Dried apples are scarce and in demand at 13@15c, as to quality.

HULL BARLEY—The Pearl Mill, prices are: ₰ 100 wholesale for bran, $1 10, for shipstuff, $1 30; for middlings, $1 90; for screenings, $1 00; for chop $1 50, and for sweepings $2 00.

SEEDS—No demand for clover or timothy seed, and prices nominal. Flax seed is in light supply and may be quoted at $2 50 ₰ bushel.

POTATOES—Market very dull at 50c for Peachblows ₰ bush from store in sacks. New Norfolk potatoes sell by the barrel at $5@6@6 00.

SALT—Sales by the car load to Salt men $1 85, and $1 90@2 00 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $3 75@3 50, as to size of package.

PEAS—Sales at from 75@80c ₰ hundred, as to quality.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons good, and prices may be quoted at $20@25 ₰ ton.

FLOUR—Receipts heavy and prices from store unsettled and weak. Jobbing lots store we quote nominally good in bbls, at $5 50@7; choice spring in barrels $7, and in sacks $6 75; winter extra in barrels $7@8 25, and in sacks $7 @7 75. The Pearl Mill prices for fresh ground flours are: Gilcrest, Pearl Mill, three star, green brand, in barrels $9 00, and in sacks $8 75; double extra of selected amber and white winter wheat, in barrels $7 50, and in sacks $7 60, choice selected red winter wheat flour, in barrels $7 50, and in sacks $7 60; choice spring wheat flour in barrels $6 50, and in sacks $6 50. The Pittsburgh City Mills reduced their prices to-day to the following: Superfine, in barrels for local trade, $5 50; superfine flour, in bbls, $7 50; in sacks, $7 50 ₰ bbl; choice winter wheat, in bbls, $7 00, in sacks, $6 75 ₰ bbl; choice spring wheat, in bbls, $6 50, in sacks, $6 25 ₰ bbl; good extra and baker's flours, $6 50.

CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, cold bolted, ₰ bbl of 4 bushels, $3 25, and by the bushel 85@90c.

RYE FLOUR—We quote at $5 50@5 75 ₰ bbl, as to quality.

GRAIN—The grain crop is reported from all sections of the country in a most promising condition, and the market on this account and from the liberal receipts is very firm and dull, with prices declining. Red winter wheat seems very little at all. No. 2 spring wheat in small lands may be quoted at 85@95c, and from store at 88@90c. In the track car receipts are 700 bags, as to quality, and from store at 77@80c. Rye is dull and weak at $1 20 ₰ bushel. Barley dull and nominally at from $1 @$1 10 for choice.

WHISKY—Trade moderate and prices unchanged. We quote high wines at $1 25; common rectified at $1 05, and proof rectified $1 12; half and half, $1 10; all rye, $1 15, and of course attributable to the government gold sales. The falling off in the excess beyond the legal reserves is over two and a quarter millions.

—It is said the currency balance in the government treasury is now about twenty-three millions which induces a feeling that Mr. Boutwell will increase his purchases of bonds.

COUPONS,

GOLD AND BONDS

BOUGHT AT

Highest Quotations

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

Cor. Fifth and Wood Street.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 138½.

NEW YORK, June 7—P. M.

MONEY.

Money active and steady at 6@7 ₰ cent, on call, the inside rate on Governments.

Weaker at 10½@11.

GOLD

Closed weak: the price opened at 138¾, fell to 138¾, advanced to 138¾, and closed at138¾. The Sub-Treasury sold a million at 138 63-100@138 76-100. Carrying rates 3@7 ₰ cent. Clearances $61,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Were a fraction higher in the morning, which was lost in the afternoon, closing dull but steady. Coupons, 81, 121⅞@122; do '62, 122@122¾; do '64, 117¼; do '65, 118@118¼; do new, 119½; do '66, 119¾@119¾; do '67, 120@120¾.

STATE BONDS

Heavy. Missouris 91¾; old Tennessees 67½@67¾; new 65 @66¼; new North Carolinas 50¾; Virginias 61@62.

STOCKS

Depressed and lower, closing feverish and unsettled. A tone time in the afternoon the feeling was panicky, but such a result was saved by the purchase of stocks to cover shorts. The following were the bidding at 1 o'clock:

Cumberland, 34½; Wells, 24½; American, 24½; Adams Express, 69; United States, 68½; Merchant's Union, 14½; Quicksilver, 15½; Canton, 65; Pacific Mail, 41½; Western Union Telegraph, 41; Mariposa, 21; do preferred, 44¾; New York Central, 192; Erie, 97½; do preferred, 108½; Hudson, 127; Harlem, 130; leading, 98; Terre Haute 32; preferred, 85; Wabash, 73½; preferred, 86; Fort Wayne, 127½; preferred, 88; Fort Wayne, 126½; Ohio and Mississippi, 33¾; Michigan Central, 135; Michigan Southern, 113½; Illinois Central, 143½; Pittsburgh, 96½; Lake Shore, 109½; Rock Island, 120; Northwestern, 92½; do preferred 107.

MINING SHARES

Dull. Coppers at Boston—Copper Falls 8½; Franklins 12; Hecla 85; Hancock 2, Minnesota 2; Quincy 78. Sub-Treasury balances $70,502,862. Disbursements of coin interest $267,917.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, June 7, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Dull at ⅛ offered and par selling.

FLOUR—Quiet; spring extras $6 90@8 25.

WHEAT—In fair demand and 2c lower; sales of No 1 at $1 11@1 11½; No 2 at $1 06@1 09½; this afternoon dull at $1 05@1 09¾.

CORN—Moderately active and 1@1c lower; sales of No. 1 at 67@68c; No. 2 at 67@68c; rejected 56@57c; no grade 30@34c, closing dull and 1c lower at 67c P. M. c nominally unchanged this afternoon.

OATS—Dull and lower; sales of No. 2 at 38@39c; rejected at 32@34c, closing at 39½c for No. 2.

RYE—Quiet; sales of No. 1 at 90@91, closing at $1.

BARLEY—Dull at 90@1 05 ₰ bush.

HOGS—Firm at $6 00@6 75 ₰ 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS—No change.

WHISKY—Firm at 93c.

RECEIPTS—Flour 6,000 bbls; wheat 15,000 bu; corn 20,000 bu; oats 20,000 bu; rye 1,000 bu; barley 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour 5,000 bbls; wheat 5,000 bu; corn 20,000 bu; oats 10,000 bu; rye 1,000 bu; barley 5,000 bu.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Cotton firmer with a limited business; sales 1,900 bales at 30¾c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 25,761 bbls; less active and 5@10c lower; sales 10,000 bbls at $6 90@7 10 for superfine western; $7 90@8 25 for extra State; $8 60@8 80 for extra western; $7 45@7 60 for white wheat, $8 75@9 00 for round-hoop Ohio; $7 85 for extra St. Louis; $8@12 for fancy do; $8 50@9 50 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $8 50@9 50 for trade and family brands do; $8 50@9 50 for St. Louis; $8@12 for fancy do; $8 50@9 50 for trade and family brands do; $8 50@9 50 for Southern; $9@12 for fancy do. Rye flour is firm; sales of 200 bbls at $6 50@7 25 ₰ bbl. Corn meal is dull and lower; sales of 1,000 bbls at $4 10@4 30 for Jersey; $4 30@4 40 for Brandywine. Wheat—receipts 15,000 bu; sales 40,000 bushels at 93@97c for new mixed western; 98c@$1 01 for old do; $1 01@1 02 for amber winter; $1 02@1 03 for old do State. Receipts of oats 12,000 bushels; sales 30,000 bushels at 50@51c for Canada; 51@52c for western afloat. Stock in warehouse—wheat, 627,777 bushels; corn, 36,316 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels; rye, 3,000 bushels; barley, 43 bush; malt, 199,766 peas, 41,362 bush. Rice is quiet and firm; sales of 200 tierces at 10@10½c for Carolina. Molasses unchanged. Pig metal is dull and nominal at 19@21c for Cuba. Refined sugars quiet and unchanged. Petroleum—crude quiet and unchanged; refined dull; 26c for Pierce Run; 28½c for Devoe; 29c for Brilliant; 30½c for Standard white. Molasses unchanged. Pig metal at 20@21c for Cuba. Refined sugars quiet and unchanged. Petroleum—crude quiet and lower; refined quiet; 26c for Pierce Run; 28½c for Devoe; 29c for Brilliant; 30½c for Standard white. Tallow quiet and unchanged. Coffee—Rio quiet and unchanged; cargoes 12½ shoulders, 14½ middling, 15½ prime; 16½ boxes lang rounds at 16½c; Laguayra quiet and unchanged; cargoes 14½ middling, 15½ prime; 16½ boxes lang rounded at 16½c; Jamaica quiet and unchanged; cargoes 15½ middling, 16½ prime; 17½ boxes lang rounded at 17½c; Java quiet and unchanged; cargoes 19½ middling, 20½ prime; 21½ boxes lang rounded at 21½c; Maracaibo quiet and unchanged; cargoes 14½ middling, 15½ prime; 16½ boxes lang rounded at 16½c; Ceylon quiet and unchanged; cargoes 15½ middling, 16½ prime; 17½ boxes lang rounded at 17½c; Mocha quiet and unchanged; cargoes 20½ middling, 21½ prime; 22½ boxes lang rounded at 22½c; Sumatra quiet and unchanged; cargoes 15½ middling, 16½ prime; 17½ boxes lang rounded at 17½c; Singapore quiet and unchanged; cargoes 15½ middling, 16½ prime; 17½ boxes lang rounded at 17½c; Manilla quiet and unchanged; cargoes 15½ middling, 16½ prime; 17½ boxes lang rounded at 17½c; Padang quiet and unchanged; cargoes 15½ middling, 16½ prime; 17½ boxes lang rounded at 17½c; Rangoon quiet and unchanged; cargoes 15½ middling, 16½ prime; 17½ boxes lang rounded at 17½c; Bengal quiet and unchanged; cargoes 15½ middling, 16½ prime; 17½ boxes lang rounded at 17½c; Pernambuco quiet and unchanged; cargoes 15½ middling, 16½ prime; 17½ boxes lang rounded at 17½c; Savanilla quiet and unchanged; cargoes 15½ middling, 16½ prime; 17½ boxes lang rounded at 17½c; Carthagena quiet and unchanged; cargoes 15½ middling, 16½ prime; 17½ boxes lang rounded at 17½c; Porto Rico quiet and unchanged; cargoes 15½ middling, 16½ prime; 17½ boxes lang rounded at 17½c; Laguayra quiet and unchanged; cargoes 15½ middling, 16½ prime; 17½ boxes lang rounded at 17½c; Jamaica quiet and unchanged; cargoes 15½ middling, 16½ prime; 17½ boxes lang rounded at 17

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Commencement of the June Term of the Criminal Court—Able Charge of Judge Stowe to the Grand Jury—Their Pardon of Criminals—The United States Court —Trial Lists for To-Day, Etc., Etc.

Criminal Court—Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Mellon.

The June term of the Criminal Court commenced yesterday morning at ten o'clock.

THE GRAND JURORS.

The list of Grand Jurors was called over, and the following answered to their names and were duly sworn: Wm. Rinehart, foreman; George Allison, James Boyd, Samuel Barclay, R. C. Beatty, Wm. Collins, Wm. Cowden, James Graham, George W. Hubley, Wm. Harbaugh, Heinbrunner, J. N. Kincaid, J. M. Michael, Alex. McGilvery, James McCutcheon, W. J. Patterson, Richard Parker, Elias Reno, Joachim Weisser, Henry Palmer, Amos Finkbine.

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

Judge Stowe delivered the charge to the Grand Jury as follows:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: You form one of the most important parts of the machinery of criminal law. The jury system marks the most decided difference in the wards provided for the protection of the citizen against the oppression of the Government or others who have power, influence or wealth at their command, which exists between despotic and free institutions—and whatever may be its actual or apparent defects, that day will be a dark one in the history of the American people when it shall be abandoned for any other that has been tested by human experience. No doubt it has defects in some of its practical operations; but they are rather from the inherent infirmity of human nature than from any radical error in the plan itself. If we could always have juries composed of *honest* and *intelligent* men, the system would come as near perfection as perhaps any other human institution.

In the administration of criminal justice our laws have established *two* juries, whose duty it is to pass upon every man's case—the Grand Jury and the Petit or Traverse Jury. Each are exclusive judges of all facts which may be the subject or their investigation, but governed by fixed principles of law in their application on which they receive instruction from the Court, and which it is their duty to obey. The Petit or Traverse Jury receive their instructions from time to time, as each case comes before it—the Grand Jury, it is customary to indicate its powers and duties, and make such other suggestions pertaining to matters which will come before them, and such other things as the court thinks it would be well for them to consider, immediately after they are sworn and before they proceed to the discharge of the duties of the office.

This it now devolves upon me to do.

You have, gentlemen, each taken a solemn oath, "to diligently inquire and true presentment make *of such articles, matters and things as shall be given you in charge, or otherwise come to your knowledge*, in the present service —the Commonwealth's counsel, your fellows and your own to keep secret; to present no one from hatred or malice, nor leave any one unpresented out of fear, favor, affection, hope of reward or gain, but to present all things truly, according to the best of your knowledge."

The motives which must govern your conduct are very clearly indicated in this obligation. You stand between the State and the citizen, to protect the public on the one hand from wrong and aggression from individuals, and to guard the individual from the oppression, power or vengeance of the Government on the other. In the exercise of your functions as Grand Jurors, the law makes you entirely irresponsible for your acts (so long as you keep within your proper sphere) to any human influence. You are in such cases only amenable for the honesty of your intentions to God and your conscience. Your position, in a legal point of view, is a high one—your powers great, your duties sacred, and you should indignantly spurn any attempt to influence your action in a criminal matter, come from what source it may. It is indeed a most serious violation of your duty to *receive any suggestions, information or communications whatever, except as it comes before you, as an organized body, and in the regular way*; as well as a gross contempt of this Court in any one approaching irregularly in reference to any matter under, or to come under, your consideration.

In criminal proceedings, the only manner in which you can properly be communicated with, is either directly by the Court in open session, or by the District Attorney or his assistant, in the discharge of their official duties; but neither the one nor the other have any right to interfere with your deliberations, any further than may be necessary to impart such information regarding the law as may be needed when the emergency arises.

It will be your duty "to diligently inquire and true presentment make of such articles, matters and things, as shall be given you in charge."

This relates to all such as are brought before you by the District Attorney ex-officio, or by means of a bill of indictment founded on information, or by the Court.

Ordinarily, parties charged with criminal offenses are proceeded against by information under oath made before some magistrate having power to inquire into such matters, setting out the facts connected with the alleged offense, who, upon hearing the witness for the Commonwealth, if he deem the case a proper one, will either hold to bail, or commit to prison, to be kept for trial, and return the information to Court at the proper time. Upon such information the Assistant District Attorney acting for the State prepares his bills, and brings the witnesses before you to sustain the charges made against the several defendants.

But he is limited to calling witnesses to those for the State, and can only examine those whose names are upon the bill. The object of the investigation by the Grand Jury is to see whether there is *reasonable cause* to push the defendant on trial, under the evidence against him; and not to enter into the merits of his defense.

The exercise of this duty is a very delicate one, and a circumscribed by no fixed legal limits.

Something depends upon the magnitude of the charge in particular cases, and the interest the public may have in the investigation. Something also upon the probability of procuring witnesses against parties, arising from the nature of the crime or offense charged.

Sometimes one thing and sometimes another may have the proper influence in controlling your conclusions in *special cases*, that in no event should you find a bill without evidence which amounts to a reasonable ground of belief of the guilt of defendant; or, in other words probable cause for the accusation. On the other hand, you should not ignore a bill, when such evidence exists, simply out of a conviction that the defendant should be able to show his innocence. That is a matter solely for the petit jury. You are simply to inquire as to the propriety of putting the party on trial. The petit jury and the court are to try the merits involved in the charge.

The witnesses having been examined, and the jury having come to pass upon the bill, it requires twelve of your number to agree to find the bill. Before you can do so, and unless the bill before your action is recorded upon, it is withdrawn by the counsel for the State, if twelve do not agree to find it true upon indorse the bill "ignoramus." When the bill has been once acted upon, it should be returned to Court without further action by the jury.

After action is taken by finding or ignoring the bill, it is to be indorsed "true bill" or "ignoramus," as the case may be, signed by the foreman, and should be brought into Court without unnecessary delay.

The indifference with which enforcement of law is regarded by the public is truly astonishing. In many cases it would almost seem as though the officers whose duty it is to protect the public and to see that the law of the land is *enforced, are considered as quasi public enemies. Liberty* is confounded with license. Freedom with wrong, and honest endeavors to bring offenders to justice is looked upon as persecution. And when all is done that officers and courts of justice can do; when a fair trial and sentence have been gone through with, it is too often the case that unreasonable sympathy, or friendly influence, or, worst of all, political considerations, induces persons to interfere in behalf of criminals, and to stay doing screen the guilty from merited punishment.

It is frequently the case that good nature and kindness of heart induce people to join in the cry for pardon; but I take this means to inform the public that if they expect protection from the law, it must be allowed, in all proper cases, to take its course. Regard for public safety makes it a duty not to sue for a pardon without knowing enough about a case to believe that a pardon would be proper. No kindness of heart, no social relations, nor politics, should induce any one to interfere for the release of a criminal when our judgment tells us he should undergo his allotted punishment.

CASES DISPOSED OF.

The following cases were disposed of:

Ann Cuff plead guilty to selling liquor without a license, and was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs.

In the case of Ann E. Lanahan, tried on a charge of assault and battery preferred by her husband, Patrick Lanahan, the jury found a verdict of not guilty, the prosecutor to pay the costs.

The next case taken up was that of Samuel Russell, indicted for resisting an officer in the discharge of his duties. The jury found a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation of mercy. The Court, in view of the fact that the defendant had already been imprisoned for nearly two months, imposed a fine of $10.

A number of surety cases were disposed of, after which Court adjourned.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Mellon.

The following cases were disposed of yesterday:

Little, Baird & Fulton vs. Charles Felix et al.; *sci. fa.* on a mortgage. Jury withdrawn and non-suit entered.

Henry Both vs. Ernest Deckenbach; action on a book account. Verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $300.05. A motion was made for a new trial by defendant, and reasons filed.

The certificate of the election of George J. Lackey as Superintendent of City Public Schools was presented this morning by Jonas R. Butterfield, Esq., and the oath of office was administered by Judge Mellon.

Wm. Peters vs. Jacob Bonner; jury withdrawn and non-suit entered.

J. McBlair vs. the Ross Oil Company; action to recover for work and labor performed. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for the sum of $348 98.

TRIAL LIST.

Following is the trial list for to-day:
No. 99, Graham vs. Moffitt's administrators.
No. 17, King vs. Byers.
No. 18, Maloney vs. Sterritt.
No. 49, Roberts vs. Gepner.
No. 70, Long & Stewart vs. Berger.
No. 51, Kaufman vs. Berger.
No. 53, Liggett et al. vs. Moyer et al.
No. 54, Huges et ux. vs. Massey.
No. 55, Flinn vs. McClaren.
No. 58, Twin City Stone Co. vs. Mullen.
No. 57, Flinn vs. McClaren.
No. 58, Same vs. Same.
No. 59, Meyer & Bro. vs. Allegheny Savings Bank.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The first case taken up yesterday was that of Wm. F. McCabe vs. John Burns and Samuel Stevenson. This was an action to recover $250 paid as a subscription to the capital stock of an oil company, (the land of which was located in Columbiana county, Ohio,) formed by defendants, and which collapsed. On trial.

TRIAL LIST.

Following is the trial list for to-day:
No. 123, McCabe vs. Burns & Stevenson.
No. 124, Woods vs. Burns & Stevenson.
No. 83, Irwin vs. Blakely.
No. 131, Waring & King vs. Miller & Co.
No. 136, Bell vs. Stevenson.
No. 137, Potts vs. Frazier & Bros.
No. 140, Beck, Phillips & Co. vs. Hespenhide.
No. 141, McCreery & Co. vs. Ward & Beaumont.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McCandless.

In the Circuit Court yesterday the time fixed by Judge McCandless for taking up the list, to be taken up at Williamsport before Justice Grier.

ROWDYISM ON THE SOUTH SIDE.—On Sunday morning about three o'clock a crowd of roughs amused themselves in East Birmingham by knocking in all the store signs they chanced to see. They also indulged in fistic encounters with their yells, and greatly disturbed the more peaceable citizens. As soon as their names are ascertained warrants will be issued.

ELSEWHERE will be found the advertisement of Messrs. Lewis, Rossiter & Co., roll turners and general founders. This firm possesses facilities for roll turning unsurpassed by any other concern in the United States. The firm is composed of young, energetic and thoroughly practical men, whose work, in every instance, renders perfect satisfaction.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Allegheny Temperance League will meet this evening at 7½ o'clock, in the Union M. E. Church, corner of Ohio avenue and Manhattan street. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. H. B. Knight and others. The public are cordially invited.

The Mason's Home Book.

This is the title of a new monthly publication for the use of members of the Masonic fraternity, as well as reading men of all classes and denominations, the first number of which is before us. It is published by Leon Hynemann, of Philadelphia. The first number is wholly taken up with an article on "The Antiquities of Freemasonry, comprising illustrations of the five grand periods of Masonry, from the creation of the world to the dedication of King Solomon's Temple," by Rev. Geo. Oliver, DD., M. A. S. E. Among other objects of the publication, the editor says: "We purpose following with critical analytic reviews from authentic historical data, tracing the origin of Free Masonry, its exoteric and esoteric derivations, its symbolisms, &c., from the dawn of human intelligence developing from and out of humanizing efforts of good and true men, associated for the benevolent designs of improving and instructing their fellow-men, and prompting them to emulation in good works and kind offices to each other." Every member of the fraternity should encourage the publication by subscribing for it. Thos. W. Wright, Esq., at the *Mirror* office, 68 Fifth avenue, is the agent for the Home Book in this city, and he will receive subscriptions.

THE MONONGAHELA VALLEY RAILROAD.—Sigmund Lowe, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Monongahela Valley railroad kindly furnishes the following particulars concerning the proposed route of the Monongahela Valley railroad: The distance from the connection of the Panhandle bridge to West Brownsville is 32 miles, and the rise for the said distance only ten feet. From Brownsville to the State line the distance is thirty-five miles, and the rise thirty-five feet, which will give the whole rise from Pittsburgh to the State line only forty-five feet. There is no cut over fifteen feet deep; the deepest fill will be at the crossing of Redd's run, 48 feet, for a short distance. The curves will be easy; the sharpest not over four degrees, with the exception of the connection with the Panhandle bridge, South Pittsburgh.

WATER SUPPLY.—We understand the citizens of McKeesport have decided to adopt the plan suggested by a mechanic in reference to supplying the borough with water, viz: by means of a stationary engine, and therefore no steam fire engine will be required. A meeting will be held on Thursday evening when the matter will be decided.

REMOVED TO THE HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—Louis Tuyfel, arrested on the Custom House steps on Saturday, charged with *delirium tremens*, was yesterday removed to the Homœopathic Hospital, on Second avenue. He is in a very critical condition and is not expected to recover.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—There was a good sized audience present last evening, and all were evidently delighted at the performances of Maffit and Bartholomew and their accomplished troupe of pantomimists, dancers and gymnasts. The same bill will be presented this evening.

THEATER.—Gus Williams, John Dexter, Miss Maskell, Love and Wiggins, with the other popular performers, give a very agreeable entertainment, and their audiences are confused with laughter nightly at their performances.

ALGEO's new jewelry store is at No. 45 Sixth street (late St. Clair.)

"The Mint."

One of the coolest restaurants in the city is that of Waugaman's, 44 Smithfield street. Meals served at all hours, promptly.

The Premium Trunk Factory.

All trunks manufactured at this factory are warranted perfect. Factory corner Penn and Fifteenth streets; warehouse No. 104 Wood street.

Restaurant.

Besides the best the market affords, Waugaman also conducts the cheapest place to pay tribute to his tables. The very choicest wines can be found at Waugaman's.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches" having proved their efficiency in relieving all such troubles. "I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of."
eod REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Cozy.

Waugaman's "Mint," 44 Smithfield street. The arrangements and appointments are complete in their way, which, we need scarcely add, is Waugaman's style.

It is a Fact

That Liebler, No. 104 Wood street, rules the trunk trade in the West. He sells at wholesale and retail prices which defy competition. Readers in need of anything in the line should not fail to pay him a visit. Factory corner of Penn and Fifteenth streets.

Waugaman's Restaurant.

The best of meals table d'hote is better for being served promptly. Waiting does not always whet one's appetite. Waugaman, 44 Smithfield street prides himself upon his selection of fine wines and liquors, which are very choice.

Oakland Improved Property at Auction.

The beautiful residence of H. Craig, Esq., in Oakland, at the foot of Craft avenue, to be sold at Messrs. Kerr & Moore's rooms to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, is in one of the most convenient and delightful situations combining every advantage of city and country. There are one and a half acres, with a neat and new dwelling of eight rooms. The handsome property is within reasonable means of purchase and will be positively sold, as the owner is leaving the city.

Stoner & Marlatti's Carriages.

Messrs. Stoner & Marlatti, Carriage Manufacturers, Penn street, have on hand a most superior assortment of carriages, buggies, trotting, etc., to which we would direct the attention of those who desire purchasing. They guarantee to sell a better article for less money than any eastern house, and to give the most reliable satisfaction in the wear. For excellence of workmanship, superiority of finish, neatness and durability of material, they cannot be surpassed, and judges need only examine the stock to be satisfied in regard to these points. Repairing of all kinds neatly and promptly executed. Warehouse, Penn street, below St. Clair.

Home Questions for the Sickly and Debilitated.

Is it worth while to endure general torture after every meal, when indigestion can be immediately relieved and permanently cured by so agreeable a remedy as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS?

Does it pay to be compelled by debility and languor to abandon active business, when brain, nerve and muscle can be braced up, and the whole system refashioned into healthy condition, by a course of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?

Why approach the dinner-table daily with a repulsive disgust, that is dyspepsia and infectious, when a vigorous appetite for even the plainest meat is created by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?

Is it wise to live in this bright world as if it were a dungeon, gloomy, disconsolate and miserable, while the sovereign antidote to hypochondria can be cured in a week by such a pleasant and wholesome exhilarant as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?

Can it be possible that any person of bilious habit will run the risk of remittent fever or bilious colic, when he can tone and regulate the great digestive organ with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?

Is it not a species of moral insanity for any merchant, farmer, mechanic, or traveler, to be without the best known antidote to the effects of colonized air and impure water, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?

Considering the harrassing and depressing nature of the functional derangements to which woman is subject, it is not astonishing that any invalid of the feeble sex should hesitate to seek the certain relief afforded in such cases, by the gentle operation of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?

These are questions of deeper interest than any of the political dogmas of the day, and those whom th ey concern are invited to give them something more than a passing thought.

REMOVAL.

Drs. Lighthill & Reid,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE FROM

296 PENN STREET,

TO

No. 197 THIRD AVENUE

ABOVE GRANT STREET.

LEWIS H. ROSENBACH, Esq.,

Druggist, 140 Smithfield street, who has been cured of Deafness by Drs. Lighthill & Reid, gives the following statement:

TO THE PUBLIC.

PITTSBURGH, May 8, 1869.

In gratitude for invaluable services received at the hands of Drs. Lighthill and Reid, and with a sincere desire to benefit others "similarly afflicted," I make the following statement: For years I have had a very deaf ear—not only embarrassing me very much, but at times rendering me very awkward in the sight of many not aware of my defect of hearing. The sounds in my head were very confusing, and I had serious apprehensions as to the loss of hearing of both ears. I had consulted many physicians, but with no benefit whatever, until I placed myself under the care of Drs. Lighthill and Reid, who restored me to complete hearing. When formerly I could not hear the human voice, now I can hear even a whisper. Physicians as skillful as Drs. L. and R. ought to be known to every one suffering as I had done.

LEWIS H. ROSENBACH.

DRS. LIGHTHILL & REID,

CAN CURE CATARRH.

Under their painless treatment the breath, no matter how offensive, becomes pure and sweet, and all the disagreeable symptoms fade away as does the snow under an April's sun.

Certificate of Rev. Mr. A. H. Waters—Further Testimony of Catarrh Cure.

GENTLEMEN—Language is inadequate to express my gratitude "at your unparalleled success" in the treatment of my case. I have suffered with Catarrh for the last ten years, and after having applied to several eminent medical gentlemen, *without experiencing any relief*, was advised to consult you. After being subjected to *two almost painless operations*, you extracted two polypuses, or fleshy tumors, from my nose that have obstructed my breathing for years. I most cordially recommend your treatment to all persons similarly affected. Very truly, &c.,

REV. A. H. WATERS,
Uniontown, Pa., Feb. 10, 1869.

DRS. LIGHTHILL & REID, No. 197 Third avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRS. LIGHTHILL & REID

Can Daily be Consulted on

Deafness,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,

CATARRH,

Bronchitis, Offensive Breath, Asthma, Throat Diseases and all Affections leading to Consumption, or

IMPAIRED SIGHT

AND ALL OTHER

CHRONIC COMPLAINTS.

Consultation Free!

SPECIAL NOTICE

The treatment employed by Drs. L. & R. is entirely original with themselves, perfectly painless, and can be applied at home without interruption to the usual avocations of the patient. Having, by their extensive experience, *how* are enabled to determine by the first examination whether or not a case can be cured or benefitted, and will in no instance accept for treatment a case when there exists any doubt of ultimate success. Charges made to conform to the exigencies of the times.

REMEMBER THEIR OFFICE.

197 Third Avenue.

SHOVELS, SHOVELS, SHOVELS.

A full assortment of Ames', Rowland's, Lippincott's, Postley, Nelson & Co.'s and Myers & Arnold's Superior Shovels and Spades, for sale by the manufacturers' prices by

JAMES BOWN,
NO. 136 WOOD STREET.

Carpenters' Tools, Carpenters' Tools.

A full assortment of Planes, Saws, Hatchets, Chisels, Augers and Auger Bits, Steel and Iron squares, for sale by

JAMES BOWN,
NO. 136 WOOD STREET.

Stone Cutters' Tools.

I have a full assortment of Stonecutters' Tools on hand, comprising best Eastern Mallets; also of my own make Chisels, Drills, Hammers, Patent Steel Hammers, &c., &c., for sale by

JAMES BOWN,
NO. 136 WOOD STREET.

Trowels, Trowels, Trowels.

I have a full assortment of Bradley, Rose & Dutton's Trowels, suitable for Brick layers, Masons and Plasterers; also, Brick layers' Hammers, for sale by

JAMES BOWN,
NO. 136 WOOD STREET.

Sheep Shears, Sheep Shears.

Strong's Patent Sheep Shears, considered the best shears in the market; also, a full assortment of J. Wilkinson's, for sale by

JAMES BOWN,
No. 136 WOOD STREET.

Machinists' Tools.

I have a full assortment of Darling, Brown & Sharp's Machinists' Tools on hand, which I offer for sale at manufacturers' prices on hand.

JAMES BOWN'S,
NO. 136 WOOD STREET.

STORRS' PATENT FILE HANDLES.

A PERFECT FILE HANDLE.

Its excellence is so manifest that it hardly needs explanation.

Whilst other Handles require time and care to fit them, are often split and thrown away without use, and are always liable to work loose and come off, thereby causing great annoyance and often painful wounds to the user, these Handles are free from all objections.

They are made of *four* pieces, adapted to all kinds of Files, are quickly attached, require no screwing on of ferrule to another, invariably hold the File securely and straight, and are very durable.

The screw is hardened and cuts a thread on the tang of the File. It should be firmly screwed on, holding it by the end flattened for that purpose, should it ever be left in the wood on taking out the File it can be turned out by Screwdriver.

FOR SALE BY

JAS. BOWN,

136 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for Pittsburgh and Allegheny County.

REMOVED.

The undersigned have Removed their

Drug and Prescription Store

To the new and handsome three-story Building,

172 WYLIE STREET

Between Elm and Logan streets,

Where they are prepared to Compound Prescriptions and furnish all articles usually kept in a first-class Drug Store.

Thankful for the patronage they have heretofore enjoyed from their friends and patrons, they respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, pledging themselves in the future, as in the past, to merit their favor.

Respectfully,

CHARLES ABEL & CO.

TRADE MARK
Dithridge's
FIRE-PROOF
LAMP
CHIMNEYS.

IMPROVED FRENCH RANGE
AND
RANGE FURNITURE,
MANUFACTURED BY
BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO.,
247 and 249 WATER STREET, New York.

CARPETS.

NEW CARPETS,

FINE CARPETS,

CHEAP CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

WINDOW SHADES,

MATTINGS.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

MAY 18th, 1869.

BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS,
WINDOW SHADES
AND
Lace and Nottingham
CURTAINS.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED

Lowest Prices Ever Offered.

McFARLAND & COLLINS

71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE,
SECOND FLOOR.

MANUFACTURERS.

JOHN M. COOPER. HENRY HISS.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

Bell and Brass Founders.

Brass Castings

MADE PROMPTLY TO ORDER.

MALEABLE AND GREY IRON FITTINGS,

Gas Pipe and Tubing,

THROTTLE, SAFETY AND CHECK VALVES, ALL GLOBE PATTERN.

IRON COCKS.

Brass Work of every description, for Steam, Water and Oil.

MANUFACTURERS OF JOHN M. COOPER'S

Improved Balance-Wheel Steam Pump.

AGENTS FOR

Dreyfus' Patent Oilers, the Best in the Market.

CORNER OF PIKE AND THIRTEENTH STS.

Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co.

Founders and Machinists,

IRON CITY WORKS.

COR. PIKE AND O'HARA AND PIKE AND WALNUT STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BLAST ENGINES,
ROLLING MILL ENGINES,
SAW, GRIST AND PLANING MILL ENGINES,
ROLLING MILL AND OTHER MACHINERY,
CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Prompt attention given to REPAIRS.

Locomotive and Machine Works

SMITH & PORTER,

BUILDERS OF

Light Locomotives,

AND

STATIONARY ENGINES

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Special MOTIVE and SWITCHING LOCO

Office, Cor. WATER ST. and CHERRY ALLEY.

DUQUESNE WORKS.

COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron, Nails, Steel,

AXLES AND SPRINGS,

DUQUESNE, X L AND JUNIATA,

FLAT BAR, ROUND AND SQUARE IRON,
BAND, HOOP AND SCROLL IRON,
CUT NAILS AND HEAD RODS,
GUARD IRON, DRAW BAR AND DROPPER BARS,
PLAIN AND CUTTER BARS, CYLINDER IRON,
T AND FLANGE IRON, COLD PRESSED,
GROOVED FLUE RIDERS AND HAMMER WELDS,
SPRING, PLOW AND CULTIVATOR STEEL,
STEEL WINGS AND MOULDS cut to pattern,
STEEL FOR SHEARING, PUNCHING, &c.,
COACH, BUGGY and WAGON SPRINGS and AXLES,
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES.

All Goods First Class and Warranted.

OFFICES AND WORKS,

Sixteenth Street and Allegheny River and 77 Water Street, Pittsburgh.

MONONGAHELA

IRON WORKS.

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS;
THIMBLE SKEINS AND BOXES;
WAGON AND SKEIN BOLTS;
COACH AND LAG SCREWS;
SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS;
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WASHERS;
MACHINE AND PLOW BOLTS;
ROUND IRON RODS;
TUYERE IRONS;
BRIDGE BOLTS AND CASTINGS;
HOOP AND TRUCK RODS;
COAL CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
RAILROAD AND COAL CAR BOLTS;
STOVE AND HOLLOW WARE;
R. R. SPLICE BARS AND BOLTS;

A full assortment of Standard Sizes Kept in Store

WAREHOUSE:

SOUTH END OF BIRMINGHAM BRIDGE.

WORKS:

91 AND 93 WATER STS., PITTSBURGH.

AMERICAN

IRON WORKS

JONES & LAUGHLINS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

American and Clair Bar, Hoop Sheet and Plate Iron.

BRIDGE IRON;
ANGLE AND T IRON;
GUARD IRON;
COAL SCREEN IRON;
T RAILS, 12, 16, 20, 26 and 40 lbs per yard;
TRAM OR MINE RAILS, punched and countersunk;
BOILER, RIDGE AND FLUE RIVETS;
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES;
SHIP AND BOAT SPIKES;
RAILROAD SPIKES;
RAILROAD FISH BARS AND BOLTS;
PLOW, CAR AND WAGON AXLES;
STREET CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING;
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS;
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE:

120 WATER AND 120 FRONT STREETS

BRANCH OFFICE:

NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 FRONT ST.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

FORT PITT

Boiler, Still and Tank Works

CARROLL & SNYDER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER

STEAM BOILERS,

CHIMNEYS, OIL STILLS,
REFINERS, OIL TANKS,
FIRE BEDS, AGITATORS,
ASH PANS, SWEETLING PANS,
STEAM PIPE, CONDENSERS,
SALT PANS, PRISON DOORS,
IRON BRIDGES, GASOMETERS,
STEAM BOILERS.

Office and Works: Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

ATWOOD & M'CAFFREY

Brass Founders,

Iron Pipe Fitters

FOR WATER, STEAM AND OIL.

DEALERS IN

Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings

BRASS AND IRON GOODS,

Cor. Third Avenue and Liberty Street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S

STEAM PUMPS,

FOR COAL MINES, OIL REFINERIES, ROLLING MILLS, DISTILLERIES, &c.

BLOWERS,

For Oil Refineries and Other Purposes.

Call and examine or send for a Circular.

Knap Fort Pitt Foundry Co,

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Etna and Twelfth Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Rolling Mill and Blast Machinery,

STEAM ENGINES, RETORTS,

IMPROVED NAIL MACHINES, and CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

Special attention is called to the

Cameron Direct Acting

BLOWING ENGINE,

Manufactured solely by us.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

A. GARRISON, JOHN H. RAGSDALE, WM. MCKEEN.

A. GARRISON & CO.,

Successors to Bollman Garrison & Co.,

Founders and Machinists.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHILLED ROLLS, all Sizes,

Or acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices,

FOR IRON, STEEL, BRASS, COPPER, KING, SILVER, GOLD, PAPER AND INDIA RUBBER WORK, ALSO,

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS, of every description.

Office and Warehouse—209 LIBERTY STREET.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS

Everson, Preston & Co.,

Warehouse—No. 166 FIRST STREET, opposite Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS.

The Best Stoves.

A. BRADLEY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE GREATEST VARIETY OF

Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves

TO BE FOUND IN THE STATE.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Base Burning Orient Stoves and Furnaces. Most Complete Line of Cook Stoves in the World. In Parlor, Office, Store or Church, FIRE NEEDS NO REMODELING, BURNS ALL WINTER. Do not Buy until you see or send for Circular.

NO. 20 WOOD STREET,

Our Agents for Orientals—DRUMMER BROS. Smithfield street. GEO. HUBLEY, Allegheny city.

DIAMOND

Foundry and Machine Works

33 and 40 Water St., Allegheny City.

Anderson & Bro.,

STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS AND MACHINISTS have on hand and make to order Improved Portable and Stationary Steam Engines, 14 and 15 horse power, for boiling Oil, Wells Tyrian Engines, for Agitating Oil, and Saw Mill Engines for Rolling Mills, Grist and Planing Mills, Brick Presses, and all kinds of Machinery. Prompt attention given to Repairing.

Andersons & Maxwell,

FOUNDERS, make to order Rolling Mill and Machinery Castings, Iron House Fronts, Window Heads Sash Weights, and Castings of all descriptions.

UNION IRON MILLS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams,

GIRDERS AND CHANNEL IRON,

BRIDGE IRON,

Hammered and Rolled Railroad Axles (Kloman), Spikes Bars, &c. All sizes Merchant Iron.

Lithograph of Sections furnished on application.

Office and Works—BUTLER AND BOUNDRY STREETS, Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh.

JOHN PHILLIPS, JOHN P. CLULEY.
W. H. CLULEY, A. B. CLULEY.

Phillips & Cluleys,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

Gas and Steam Fitters,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

PUMPS AND BRASS WORK,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Refineries and Steamboats promptly fitted up.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.

BUILDERS OF

IRON AND WOODEN BRIDGES

Wrought Iron Turntables, Roofs, &c.

OFFICES:

Twenty-ninth and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh,
226 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,
94 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

TOTTEN & CO.

Fulton Foundry,

Cor. 24th and Railroad sts., 12th Ward

PITTSBURGH.

Rolling Mill Castings,

Blast Furnace Engines,

PLAIN AND GROOVED

CHILLED ROLLS,

SHEARS AND PUNCHES,

NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns.

MILLS FOR GRINDING FIRE BRICK, IRON ORE, &c.

IRON HOUSE FRONTS,

AND

WINDOW HEADS

Castings made out of Gun Iron when ordered. Rolls turned.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

SLIGO IRON WORKS

Warehouse, 121 Water Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY

AND

PIPE WORKS,

COR. CARROLL AND SMALLMAN STREETS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

William Smith,

MANUFACTURER OF

CAST IRON BOWL PIPE,

For Gas and Water Mains, from 4 inches to 60 inches in Dia. In Dry Sand, in Twelve Feet Lengths, and Special Castings of all kinds required in Gas and Water Works. I would also call the attention of Gas Companies to the fact that my Works are the only ones in this city manufacturing Pipe for the above purposes.

J. COCHRAN & BRO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron Railings, Vault Doors,
Window Guards, Prison Cells,
Patent Folding Bedsteads, and
Iron Settees, &c., &c.

81 SECOND and 86 THIRD STREET, between Wood and Market.

THOMAS CARLIN & CO.,

FOURTH WARD FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

ANDREW ST., Allegheny City, Pa., Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Pulleys, Shafting, Grist and Saw Mill Work, Rolling Mill and Blast Machinery, Irate Bars, Wrights' Lagoa Bolts, &c. Solid 8 inch Screws of hand thread of Mill Screws.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Factory, BIRMINGHAM, Pittsburgh. Warehouse, 23 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, Jr.
R. H. CAMPBELL, J. W. PAUL.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

STEEL

BEST TOOL CAST STEEL;
CAST AND GERMAN FLOW STEEL;
SPRING, SLEIGH SHOE AND TIRE STEEL;
RAILWAY SPRINGS, and SPRING STEEL;
BLISTER, BLOOMED AND SIDE SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.

88 WATER AND 100 FIRST STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

LA BELLE STEEL WORKS.

REITER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF STEEL.

SPRINGS, AXLES AND STEEL TYRES,
CUTTER BARS, RAKE TEETH, &c.

Office, Second Floor, No. 93 WATER STREET.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

CAST STEEL.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Cor. Penn and 17th sts., Ninth Ward,

PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,

ANDERSON & WOODS,

Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO, BEST

Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.

Corner Ross and First Avenue.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.

PARK, BROTHER & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

STEEL,

Office and Warehouse, corner Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

Bakers' Flours—Bakers' Flours.

We are receiving the following Standard Brands of MINNESOTA FLOURS, which, owing to favorable freight arrangements, we are enabled to sell lower than any house here:

RED RIVER—1,100 barrels;
WINONA CO. "A"—300 barrels;
ELLSWORTH'S CHOICE—400 barrels;
HA-HA—400 barrels;
HASKA—300 barrels;
SUMMIT MILLS—200 barrels;
LEGAL TENDER—400 barrels;
MAY DAY—300 barrels;
ERMINE—200 barrels.

We have also a full stock of WISCONSIN FLOURS such as Falcon, Beaver Dam, Burr Oak, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest market rates.

WATT, LANG & CO.,
NOS. 172 AND 174 WOOD STREET.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

BLAKELEY WM., 91 GRANT ST., OPPOSITE Court House. Collections made in the Counties of Allegheny, Venango and Armstrong.

HARPER SAMUEL, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, (Register in Bankruptcy) 93 Diamond street, Kinkey Law Building.

MACKRELL B. C., 89 GRANT STREET, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.